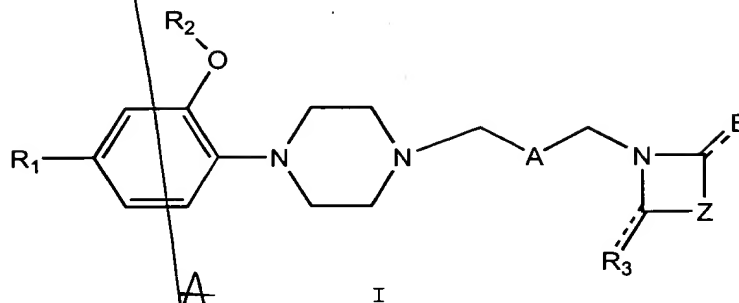


1. What is claimed is a compound of Formula I



wherein:

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxy, hydroxyl, or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, substituted C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl

where the alkyl substituents are one or more halogens, phenyl, substituted phenyl

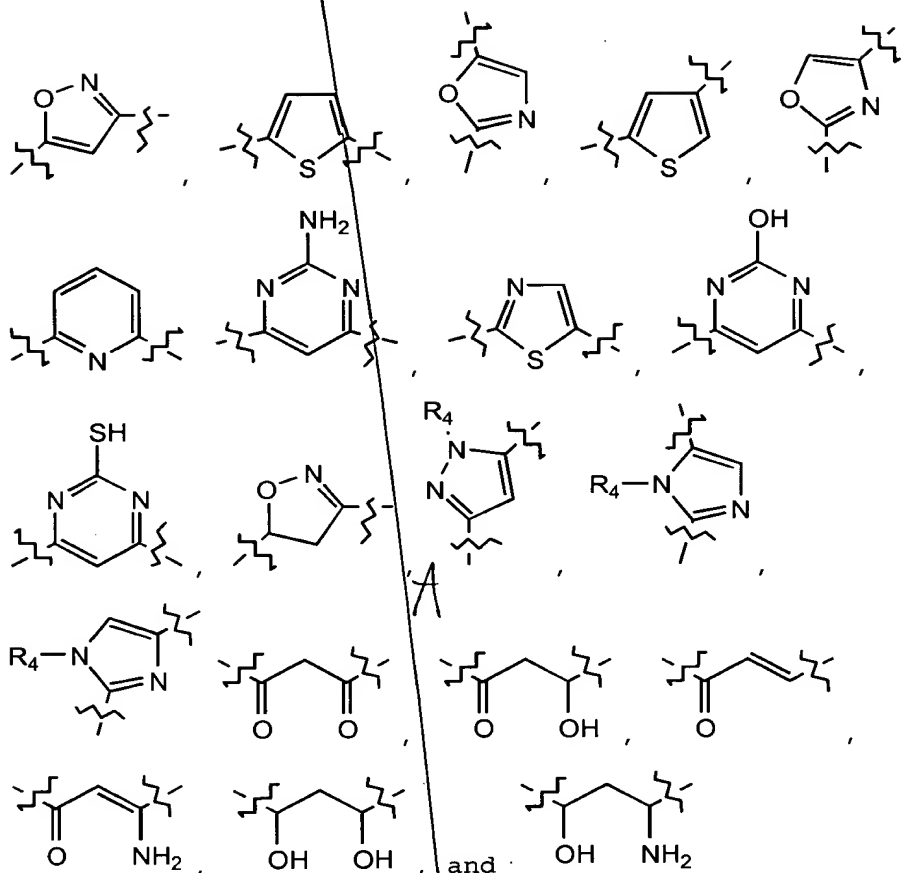
where the phenyl substituents are independently selected from one or more of the group consisting of C<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxy, and trihaloC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl), phenylC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, or substituted phenylC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl

where the phenyl substituents are independently selected from one or more of the group consisting of C<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, halogen, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxy, and trihaloC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl;

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, hydroxyC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, formyl, acetyl, amido, or oxygen

where if R<sub>3</sub> is oxygen the hashed line is solid is taken together with the other solid line to represent a double bond, and if R<sub>3</sub> is not oxygen, the hashed line represents a single bond affixed to a hydrogen;

A is selected from the group consisting of



where the points of attachment are depicted by the hashed bonds,

where one point of attachment is bonded to the methylene adjacent to the depicted piperazine and the second point of attachment is bonded to the other methylene;

$R_4$  is hydrogen or  $C_{1-5}$ alkyl;

B is hydrogen or oxygen,

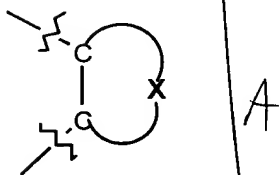
where if B is oxygen the hashed line is solid and is taken together with the other solid line to represent a

double bond, and if B is hydrogen the hashed line represents a single bond affixed to a hydrogen;

Z is  $-(CH_2)_n-$  where n is 1-5,

$-CH_2-CR_5R_6-CH_2-$ ,  $-CHR_5R_6CH-$

where  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are hydrogen,  $C_{1-5}$ alkyl or taken together to form a  $C_{3-8}$ cycloalkane,

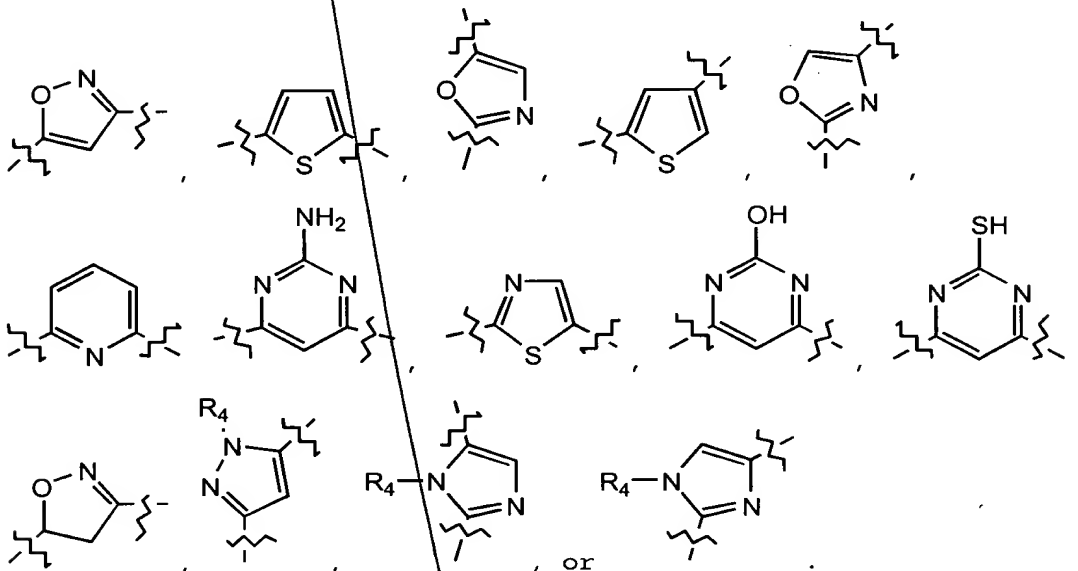


or

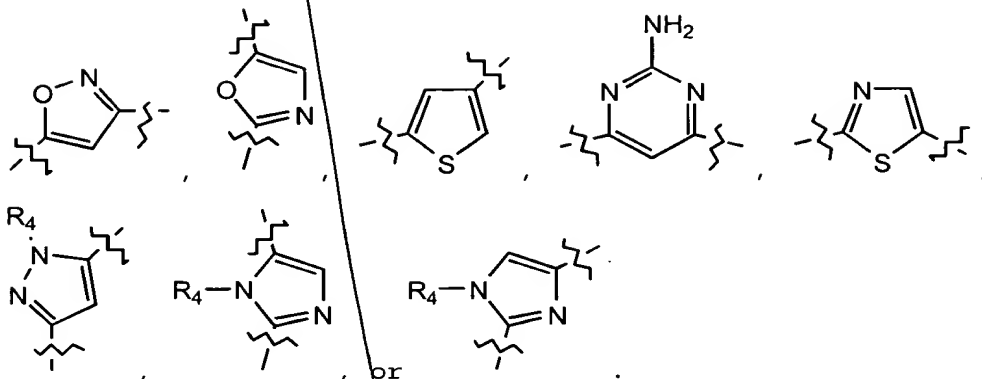
where ring X is an aromatic ring of 6 members;

or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

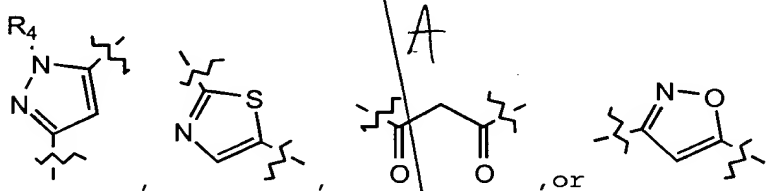
2. The compounds of claim 1 where  $R_1$  is hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, Z is  $(CH_2)_n$ , n is 1-4, and A is



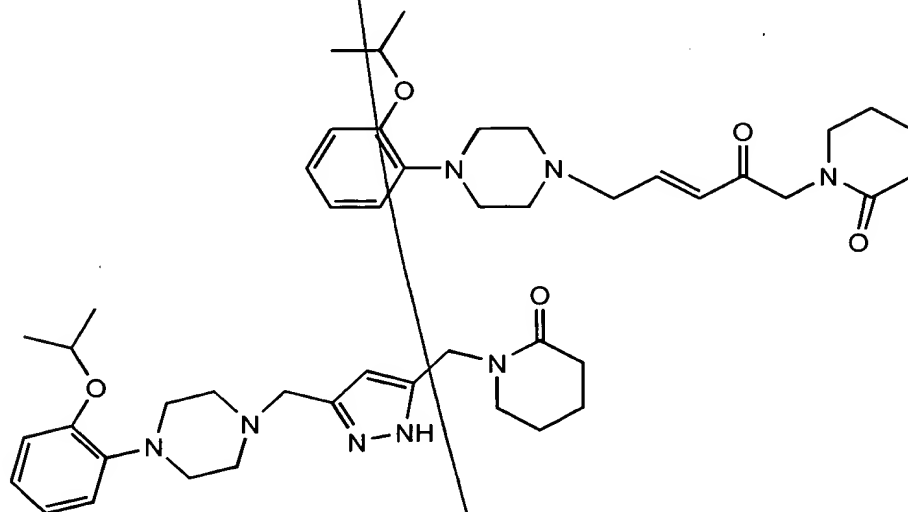
3. The compounds of claim 2 where A is

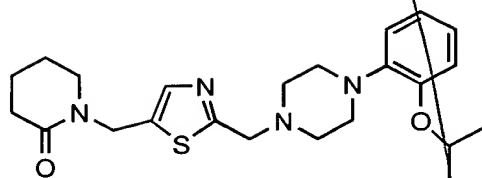
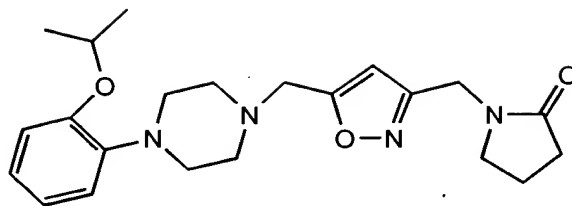


4. The compounds of claim 1 where  $R_1$  is hydrogen,  $R_2$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, phenyl or substituted phenyl,  $R_3$  is hydrogen,  $R_4$  is hydrogen, B is oxygen, Z is  $(CH_2)_n$ , n is 1-4, and A is

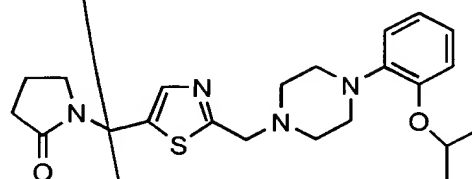
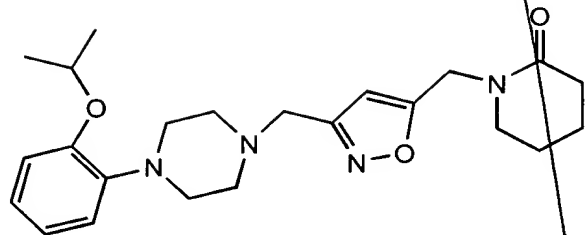
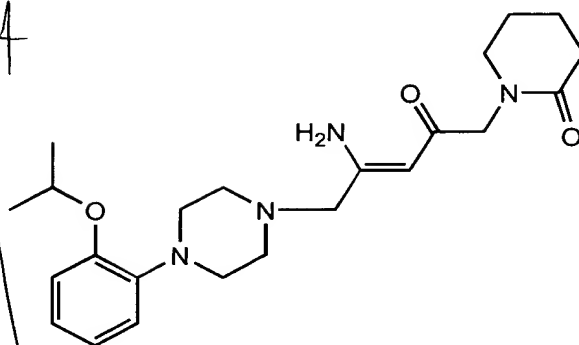


5. A compound and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof selected from the group consisting of

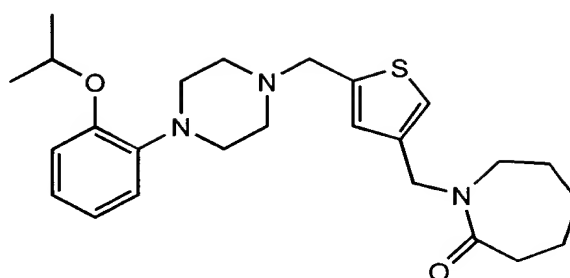
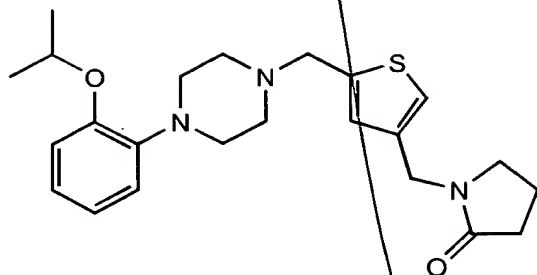




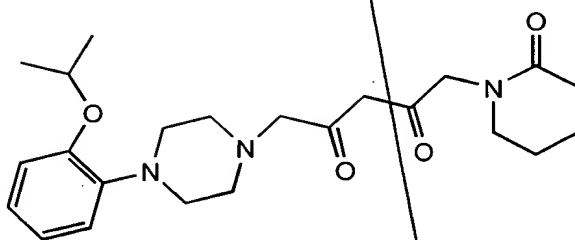
X



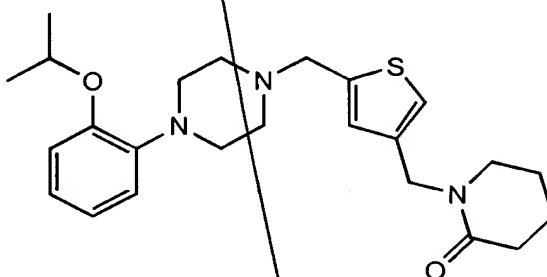
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A



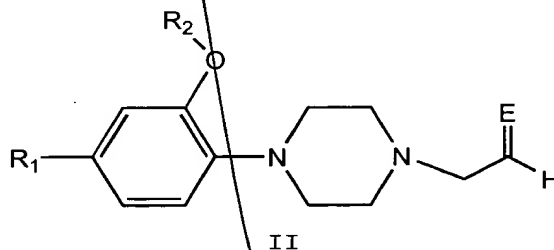
and



6. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 5 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

8. A method of treating a disease mediated by the  $\alpha$ -1<sub>a</sub> adrenergic receptor comprising administering a compound of claim 1 to a patient at an effective dose.
9. A method of treating a disease mediated by the  $\alpha$ -1<sub>a</sub> adrenergic receptor comprising administering a composition of claim 6 to a patient at an effective dose.
10. The method of claim 8 where the compound is administered orally and an effective dose is 0.01-100 mg/kg daily.
11. The method of claim 8 where the dose is 0.05-1.0 mg/kg daily.
12. A method of treating benign prostatic hyperplasia comprising administering an effective dose of a compound of Formula I.
13. A compound of Formula II



wherein:

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxy, hydroxyl, or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, substituted C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl

where the alkyl substituents are one or more halogens, phenyl, substituted phenyl

where the phenyl substituents are independently selected from one or more of the group consisting of C<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxy, and trihaloC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl), phenylC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, or substituted phenylC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl

A

where the phenyl substituents are independently selected from one or more of the group consisting of C<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, halogen, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxy, and trihaloC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl;

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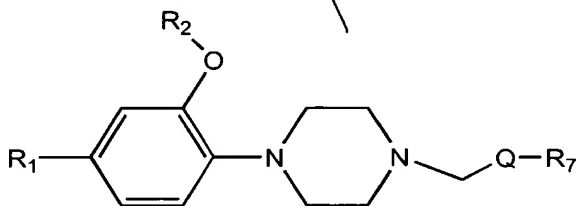
E is oxygen or N-OH.

14. The compound of claim 13 where R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, phenyl, or substituted phenyl

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where the phenyl substituents are independently selected from one or more of the group consisting of C<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxy, and trihaloC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl).

15. A compound of Formula III



III

wherein:

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxy, hydroxyl, or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

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R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, substituted C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl

where the alkyl substituents are one or more halogens, phenyl, substituted phenyl

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where the phenyl substituents are independently selected from one or more of the group consisting of C<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxy, and trihaloC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl), phenylC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, or substituted phenylC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl

where the phenyl substituents are independently selected from one or more of the group consisting of C<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, halogen, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxy, and trihaloC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl;

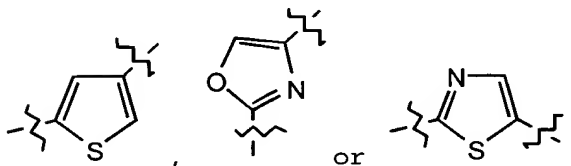
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R<sub>7</sub> is formyl, halomethyl, hydroxymethyl, t-butyl diphenylsilyloxymethyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkoxycarbonyl, and carboxy;  
and

Q is selected from the group consisting of



where the points of attachment are depicted by the hashed bonds,

where one point of attachment is bonded to the methylene adjacent to the depicted piperazine and the second point of attachment is bonded to R<sub>7</sub>.

<sup>2</sup>  
~~16.~~

The compound of claim <sup>1</sup>~~15~~ where R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, phenyl, or substituted phenyl

where the phenyl substituents are independently selected from one or more of the group consisting of C<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-5</sub>alkoxy, and trihaloC<sub>1-5</sub>alkyl).

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